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Regional Forester's 1960 REPORT

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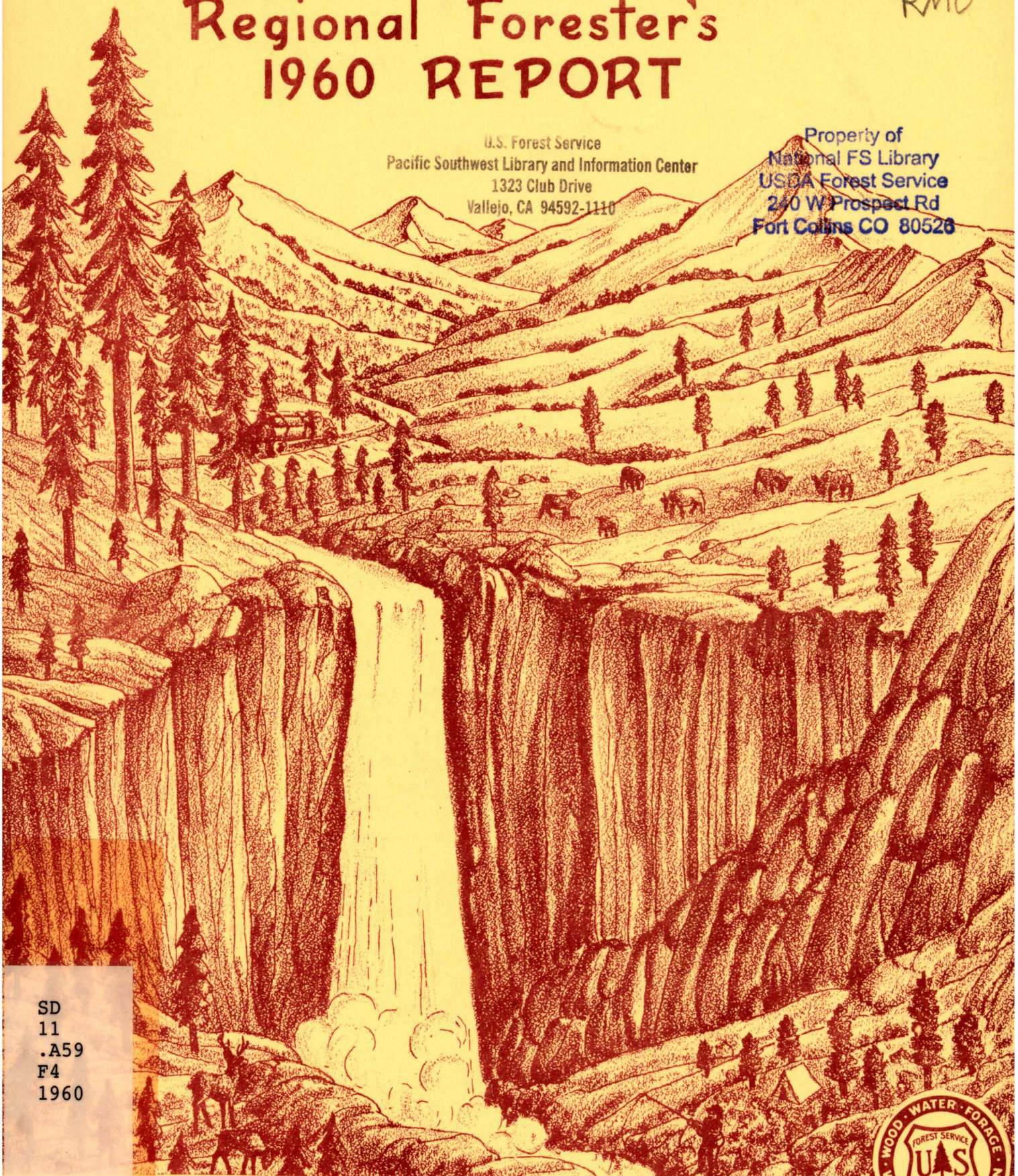

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE · FOREST SERVICE · CALIFORNIA REGION

WOOD · WATER · FORAGE · WILDLIFE · RECREATION

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1960

A CHALLENGING YEAR IN FORESTRY

MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA WERE FACED IN 1960 WITH MORE PEOPLE REQUIRING MORE SERVICES FROM NATIONAL FOREST LANDS THAN EVER BEFORE. THE FOREST SERVICE APPROACHED THIS CHALLENGE THROUGH "OPERATION MULTIPLE USE" THE PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL FORESTS. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT SKILLFUL APPLICATION OF MULTIPLE USE PRINCIPLES IS THE BEST ANSWER TO PRESSURES FROM AN EXPANDING POPULATION.

ALTHOUGH ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER DRY, HOT, AND LONG FIRE SEASON MANY FORWARD STRIDES WERE MADE IN SEVERAL PHASES OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA. NEW RECORDS WERE SET IN TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND RECREATION.

THE FOLLOWING NOTES IN EACH ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHT MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 1960.

FIRE CONTROL

The 1960 fire season developed the most critical fire conditions in the annals of the Region.

Lack of winter rain and snow, early drying conditions, and early warm weather increased the severity at a rapid rate early in the season.

Two concentrated lightning storm periods aggravated the bad fire situation.

The Mount Shasta area reported the driest June in 34 years and the warmest June in 20 years.

The Region had 2,498 fires that blackened 193,937 acres. There were 867 man-caused fires which is less than we had in 1959, but still far above the five-year average.

During the Labor Day week end 700 fires were scattered throughout the north and central portion of the State. Six thousand fire fighters augmented with all out air tanker, helicopter, and smokejumper support were successful in containing all of the fires, allowing none to become large.

For only the third time in the last 40 years the Region had more than 1600 lightning fires.

Of 1631 lightning fires eight became large fires. These eight lightning fires burned 64,357 acres.

Aiding the Forest Service in the prevention and suppression of many forest fires were lumber companies, power companies, State Division of Forestry, independent county fire organizations, American Red Cross, private individuals, newspapers, radio and television networks, military services, California Adult and Youth Authorities, Office of Civilian Defense, and others.

Further expansion of the air attack program took place in 1960. Training and refinement in the best use of the aircraft were stressed.

Air tankers dropped 3,590,000 gallons of chemical retardents on 494 fires.

Helicopters were flown 5,145 hours on fire use. Reconnaissance use of helicopters was reduced 700 hours, hauling men, equipment and supplies increased 1,700 hours. Eleven thousand men were airlifted to and from fires by helicopter.

Equipment and supplies increased by nearly half a million pounds.

Smokejumpers made 434 fire jumps.

Fixed wing aircraft flew 12,771 hours on fires.

Most of the National Forests in California have "hot-shot" work crews trained for tough fire line assignments. These crews continued to play an important part in fire suppression on difficult fires.

Nine men lost their lives while on fire fighting duty. Four of these men were pilots of air tankers.

Our comprehensive fire replanning project which has been conducted for the past two years has now been completed on each forest. This job includes new visibility maps, analysis of travel time, reclassification of cover type, and analysis of fire weather records, all of which are vital parts of a new overall Regional fire plan.

The Division of Fire Control, Regional Office, was reorganized and enlarged in 1960 to give improved direction and coordination in handling the tremendous fire control job on the National Forests of California.

At all operating levels greater emphasis was placed on fire safety and training in fire behavior. New training films were produced and used in 1960.

To bolster suppression effort in mid-season 1960 an emergency allotment of funds allowed for increasing the sizes of small suppression crews, establishment of two 25-man airborne reinforcement crews, and modernization of air tanker bases.

Forty-three criminal fire cases were initiated with 29 convictions.

Sixty-three civil cases were settled with collections of $36,851.

Law Enforcement training sessions were conducted on 13 forests with 250 participants.

FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since 1948 the Forestry Advisory Council has been active in giving advice and counsel on National Forest policies and programs in the California Region.

Several California citizens recognized for their leadership, knowledge of conditions in California, and interest in public affairs compose the Council.

In 1960 the Advisory Council: (1) studied the need for a greater fire protection program, (2) studied the need for an expanded research program, (3) travelled to the Kern Plateau to study on the ground problems, and (4) further considered National Forest multiple use management.

RECREATION

California continued to lead all other National Forest Regions in public recreation.

Total visits to the National Forests in California were about 14,700,000 amounting to more than 23,600,000 man-days of use. The fact that almost half of this use took place on undeveloped land points out that recreation use is outstripping available facilities even though the fourth year of Operation Outdoors is in progress.

This continued increase in the recreational use of the outdoors in mountain areas, with their streams and lakes, forests and fields, is ample proof that the National Forests in California continue to entice millions of people.

Operation Outdoors passed the halfway point at the end of 1959; it has done much to meet demands expected by 1962, but greater effort is still needed.

During the fourth year of Operation Outdoors there were 110 family camp and picnic units completely rehabilitated with another 400 units nearing completion.

In addition 430 new camp and picnic units were constructed.

Goal of this five-year program is to provide sanitation, clean-up, and care in existing recreation areas and to provide new areas and facilties that will relieve overcrowding and take care of expected increases by 1962.

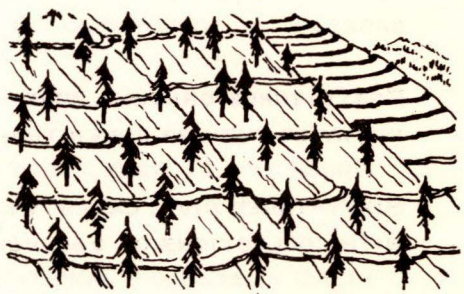
In the spring of 1960 Region 5 published "Wilderness Area Management", a report of an administrative study of the High Sierra Wilderness Area. This report is the first of its kind.

The study is continuing and is providing valuable guidelines in managing wilderness areas under conditions of relatively high intensity recreation use.

Following the successful completion of the 8th Olympic Winter Games at Squaw Valley on Tahoe National Forest the Land use permit was transferred from the California Olympic Commission to the State Division of Beaches and Parks. The California State Division of Beaches and Parks now operates part of the public lands in Squaw Valley as a commercial ski area.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The vital necessity of protecting and managing the water resource is demonstrated more and more each year as population, land use, and industry grows.



Watershed Improvements

Work specifically aimed at improving watersheds and restoring eroding lands covered 25 projects located on 12 National Forests.

These projects demonstrate that flood threats can be reduced, water tables raised, and erosion checked.

One special project initiated in 1960 was the construction of two dams and weirs on the Kern Plateau, for hydrologic studies.

Water Power Developments

Emphasis was placed in 1960 on the development of water resources on National Forest lands. Major water projects having an impact on National Forest management are: Ruth Dam - Six Rivers National Forest; Oroville-Wyandotte Project - Plumas National Forest; and The Sacramento Municipal Utility District Development on the Eldorado National Forest.

Soil Vegetation Surveys

In 1960 the Soil Vegetation Surveys for 60,000 acres of the Georgetown Divide area on the Eldorado National Forest were completed. This was done in cooperation with Soil Conservation Service.

A new survey has been started on the Groveland Ranger District on the Stanislaus National Forest where land classification and management problems are typical of the complex southern Sierra Nevada front country.

Greater effort has been placed on the proper location of roads to avoid slide areas. It has required special study by Soil Scientists.

Publication of Timber Stand and Soil Vegetation maps for Tehama County and for the National Forest portion of Fresno County was completed in cooperation with the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Soil Survey and analysis serve two principal functions: they provide general indication of the relative suitability of the given area for the production of timber, forage, water, wildlife and recreation; they serve as a valuable guide to the establishment of an area for particular uses.

Multiple Use Coordination

Multiple use coordination plans covering 50 ranger districts have been completed and are in use.

These plans aid in planning and carrying out the functional program on the forests.

The Multiple Use Coordination Plan for the Kern Plateau originally prepared in tentative form in 1956, was reviewed, revised, and placed in use in 1960.

Flood Control-Burned Area Rehabilitation

A total appropriation of $358,000 was allotted for rehabilitation work on the burned over areas in California; in addition, $162,000 was provided for emergency flood prevention on burned areas.

Flood prevention funds were used principally in the southern forests to reduce the threat of downstream damage expected from the debris flows caused by winter rains on the steep slopes above urban areas, highways, and reservoirs.

Over one-half million pounds of seed was sown on the southern burns to establish a temporary protective ground cover.

Additional drainage structures and road dips were installed in the roads through burns to prevent slopes and fills from being washed away by the expected increased run-off from the burned-over side hill slopes.

In the northern forests efforts were concentrated on preservation of timber sites for restoration of timber and prevention of damaging run-off and erosion.

Timber site preparation for reforestation included the felling of snags and windrowing all down material into contour rows.

Tree planting will be done during the next several years.

Areas of high erosion potential were treated by one or more of the following: grass seeding, felling of snags on the contour, construction of contour terraces, installation of small check dams, water bars, seeding of fire breaks, and channel clearing.

In southern California 48,000 acres was seeded to grass as an emergency measure. With the rehabilitation funds 21,000 acres of National Forest land was treated by such measures as broadcast seeding, contour trenching, snag felling, small check dams, and channel clearing.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

The volume of timber sold reached an all time high of 1,400,772,000 board feet in 1960 despite a slump in the lumber market. An aggressive sales program aimed at salvaging large volumes of timber killed by fires in 1959 and 1960, and at controlling unusually heavy insect activities contributed to this record volume sold.

Timber cut during the calendar year amounted to 1,323,744,000 board feet. This was nearly equal to the present allowable cut of 1,450,000,000. The cut was reduced due to the poor lumber market.

A total of 377,290,000 board feet of fire killed timber was sold and 320,398,000 board feet was cut. Another 96,500,000 board feet of insect infested and dead timber was cut making a total of 416,898,000 board feet of fire damaged, insect infested, and dead trees salvaged.

Reforestation

During the winter and spring season 7,000,000 nursery seedlings were planted on 13,551 acres.

In addition, direct seeding was done on 586 acres making a total area reforested of 14,137 acres.

Part of this planting work was done on 1959 burned areas but reforestation of brush fields and Douglas Fir management units account for a high percentage of the total planting effort.

Nursery production at Mount Shasta and Placerville was increased to provide more trees for planting. Ten million seedlings are ready for distribution in the nurseries at the present time - enough trees to plant 20,000 acres.

A 16 acre natural stand of trees on the Lassen National Forest was converted into a seed production area by thinning and fertilizing.

Pest Control - Insects

The Bark Beetle epidemic predicted for California in 1960 materialized and the Region suffered heavy losses.

Through the cooperative projects of State, private and Federal agencies the epidemic was slowed down considerably. Large scale control projects were conducted throughout the State.

On National Forest land in southern California 4,893 trees were treated with chemicals. In northern and central California 108,269 trees were treated.

Because of the dry weather conditions and the extensive fires, bark beetles are again epidemic in some areas of the State. Control action is already under way.

A rare insect, the large aspen tortrix was epidemic on Aspen in the South Warner Mountains, Modoc National Forest.

Cone and seed insects took a serious toll of the potential seed crop in various Coniferous species. Heaviest losses occurred on the north coast in Douglas Fir.

Pest Control-Diseases

Dwarf Mistletoe, although comparatively slow and unspectacular in its action, is a destructive agent of the first order on most of the commercial conifers in California. It acts on trees of all sizes, and results in serious reduction in growth rate and quality as well as out-right mortality.

Direct control of Dwarf Mistletoe was accomplished as a pilot scale test on 600 acres of commercial forest land in 1960. In addition, 15,000 acres was surveyed ahead of timber harvest to develop procedures for selecting stands suitable for economical and effective control.

The U. S. Forest Service continued in its overall role of coordinator for all blister rust control activity in California. Active control programs were conducted on 31,000 acres in nineteen northern and central counties.

Pruning was done on 18,587 acres to improve timber quality. Release weeding and thinning was completed on 10,365 acres.

Timber stand improvement work is confined to recently cut-over timber sale areas to promote growth of selected young trees. Pruning is done on the lower part of the tree to produce high grade logs for lumber and veneer.

Artificial thinning is needed in many of the eastside pine type areas to permit the trees of the best form to grow at an accelerated rate.

In a few areas chipping machines are used to grind up the slash created by thinning operations. This reduces fire hazard and protects soil.

Management Plans and Inventories

Timber Management Plans for twenty-two working circles totaling 2,246,000 acres of commercial forest land and seven plans providing policy guidance were completed and approved by the Chief during Calendar Year 1960.

Inventories on a total of 13 working circles of approximately 1,300,000 acres of commercial forest land were completed.

RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Most forest range lands in California suffered their second consecutive drought in 1960. Forage production remained considerably below normal. Nearly 123,000 head of cattle and 115,000 head of sheep grazed on approximately 9,200,000 acres of National Forest and waived private land in 1960. This represents a slight decrease from 1959 numbers.

In addition to regular maintenance of all range improvements on the National Forests, 49 miles of range fence, 7 cattle guards, 57 water developments and 20 miles of stock trail were constructed.

Range Analysis

To date field analyses have been completed on 465 allotments, 110 of which were done during 1960.

More complete and useful range management plans are developed from the range analysis data. Plans were completed for 30 allotments last year bringing the total completed to 111. At present there are 936 allotments in the California Region.

Management plans are essential in order to attain good grazing management. Range analysis data gives rangers reliable information on the effect of grazing pressures on the forage resource. Permanent transects are installed on each allotment. These transects are used to determine the fluctuations and trends in the condition of the soil and forage.

Range Revegetation

Approximately 6,500 acres of range lands was rehabilitated in 1960. Treatment measures include: (1) chemical control of undesirable plants to reduce competition with good range forage species, (2) the seeding of introduced grasses on seed beds prepared by plowing or disking, (3) fertilization, (4) water spreading to utilize spring run-off more efficiently.

Range revegetation demands the development of specialized equipment to do the particular job of seeding and spraying. Thus specialized equipment continues to be developed.

Brushland Management or Manipulation

Nearly 7,000 acres of brushland was treated in 1960. The object of brushland manipulation is to produce a more usable type of vegetation. Selected areas of brush are changed to a perennial grass cover. This is accomplished by the following steps: (1) pretreatment of the brush cover by crushing in place, (2) disposal of the crushed brush by burning at a time when untreated areas will not burn, (3) seeding to adapted perennial grasses, (4) control of brush sprouts and seedlings usually by chemical means, (5) use of the end product to meet management objectives.

Noxious Farm Weed Control

Control measures were applied to some 175 acres in a continuing effort to eliminate spot infestations of plant pests such as yellow star thistle, and Medusahead on National Forest lands. Control was accomplished by the use of chemicals in combination with mechanical measures and seeding to aggressive, desirable, forage species.

Wildlife and Fish Management

National Forests play an important role in providing homes for fish and wildlife. In 1960, there were approximately 857,000 hunter visits and 2,144,000 fisherman visits to the National Forests of California.

The Department of Fish and Game bears the responsibility for management of the fish and game resources, whereas the Forest Service is responsible for maintaining and improving wildlife habitat on National Forest lands.

On the Mendocino National Forest in cooperation with California Department of Fish and Game 1,483 acres of chaparral brushland was cleared and 96 acres of fire lanes opened. This is a multi-purpose project; the permanent openings on better soils and main ridges and swales are converted to grass. Lateral ridges are treated to provide fuel breaks for fire control purposes and to provide brush sprout forage for deer. The openings are also beneficial to doves, quail and rabbits. Other highlights in the wildlife and habitat improvements are: approximately 320 acres treated on Sierra National Forest; eighty acres planted with bitter brush on winter range of Devils Garden Interstate deer herd on Modoc National Forest; twenty acres planted on Buttermilk Winter Range on Inyo National Forest; 130 acres of brush land treated and 19 water developments constructed for wildlife on San Bernardino National Forest.

ENGINEERING

MANAGEMENT PROTECTION AND USE OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCES CALLS FOR ENGINEERING SKILL. BUILDINGS, ROADS, BRIDGES, TRAILS, WATER SYSTEMS, PIPE LINES, TELEPHONE LINES AND MANY OTHER ENGINEERING JOBS MUST BE DONE. BOUNDARY SURVEYS, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, MAPPING, AND SIGN DESIGN ARE ALSO INTER-DEPENDENT ENGINEERING JOBS.

FOREST TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

AS OF JUNE 30, 1960 THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 15,050 MILES OF ROADS AND 14,200 MILES OF SUPPLEMENTAL FOOT AND HORSE TRAILS ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA WHICH ARE MAINTAINED BY THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE. IN ADDITION, SEVERAL THOUSAND MILES OF ROADS ARE MAINTAINED BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, TIMBER PURCHASERS, PRIVATE COOPERATORS, AND PERMITTEES.

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION ACCOMPLISHED ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DURING FISCAL YEAR 1960.

UNITS OF WORK COMPLETED

	BY THE FOREST SERVICE
ROADS (MILES)	105
TRAILS (MILES)	13
BRIDGES (NUMBER)	17

	BY F. S. TIMBER PURCHASERS
ROADS (MILES)	695
TRAILS (MILES)	-
BRIDGES (NUMBER)	16

THE LAST SECTION OF TWO-LANE ROAD BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF CALLAHAN AND CECILVILLE IN SISKIYOU COUNTY WAS COMPLETED. THIS ROAD, APPROXIMATELY 28 MILES IN LENGTH, PROVIDES ACCESS INTO AN IMPORTANT TIMBER AND RECREATIONAL AREA.

COMPLETION OF NEARLY 10 MILES OF THE BEECH MEADOW ROAD IN THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST REPRESENTS ANOTHER STEP FORWARD IN ACCOMPLISHING THE OBJECTIVE OF MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT OF THE KERN PLATEAU.

STRUCTURES

AT THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER AT THE REDDING AIRPORT, CONSTRUCTION OF A RESIDENCE, 25-MAN MESS HALL, AND 25-MAN

BARRACKS WAS COMPLETED. IN PROCESS IS CONSTRUCTION ON SHOP, HANGAR, GAS AND OIL STATION, EQUIPMENT SHEDS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

IN ADDITION, 34 OTHER STRUCTURES WERE COMPLETED.

CARTOGRAPHY

MAPS ARE THE BASIC NEED FOR OBJECTIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT. THERE IS STILL A SHORTAGE OF ADEQUATE MAPS BUT NEW METHODS AND NEW EQUIPMENT ARE HELPING TO CUT DOWN THE BACK LOG OF MAPPING NEEDS.

THE FIRST RECURRENT RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROJECT IN REGION 5 WAS DONE IN 1960. THIS PROJECT COVERED APPROXIMATELY 4,600 SQUARE MILES OF THE SIX RIVERS, TRINITY, AND A PORTION OF THE SHASTA FORESTS. COOPERATORS ON THIS PROJECT WERE TRINITY COUNTY AND THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

LANDS

AT THE END OF FISCAL YEAR 1960 NATIONAL FOREST AND RELATED LANDS IN CALIFORNIA TOTALED 19,924,935 ACRES. THERE ARE 4,166,171 ACRES NOT OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES BUT WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA.

FOURTEEN LAND FOR LAND EXCHANGE PROPOSALS WERE APPROVED BY THE REGIONAL FORESTER IN 1960. OF INTEREST IS A PROPOSED EXCHANGE INVOLVING APPROXIMATELY 50,000 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND NOW WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF THE SALMON TRINITY ALPS PRIMITIVE AREA. PLANS CALL FOR CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS FOR BOTH PRIVATE LAND AND GOVERNMENT LAND. FIELD WORK WAS COMPLETED IN 1960.

THE SAN JACINTO PRIMITIVE AREA WAS RECLASSIFIED TO WILD AREA; BOUNDARY OF THE CUCAMONGA WILD AREA WAS EXPANDED TO TAKE IN ALL OF THE PEAK; CARIBOU PRIMITIVE AREA WAS EXPANDED AND RECLASSIFIED AS A WILD AREA; AND THE PROPOSED DOME LAND WILD AREA ON THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST WAS APPROVED FOR PUBLIC NOTICE.

TWO SCENIC AREAS WERE ESTABLISHED BY THE REGIONAL FORESTER: PACKSADDLE SCENIC AREA, SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST AND KINGS CANYON SCENIC AREA, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST.

THREE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FORESTS ARE INVOLVED IN A SPECIAL GAS PIPE LINE PERMIT COVERING A RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR A 36-INCH TRANSMISSION LINE EXTENDING FROM CANADA TO THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA.

IN 1960 OVER 70 RIGHT-OF-WAY DEEDS WERE RECORDED WHICH PROVIDED PUBLIC ACCESS TO NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. THE OPEN ROAD POLICY IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED BY INTERVENING LAND OWNERS. HOWEVER, IN A FEW CASES WHERE CONFLICT OF INTEREST OCCURRED, EMINENT DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS WERE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN ACCESS.

MINERALS

THROUGH PUBLIC LAW 167 (SURFACE RIGHTS DETERMINATION) EXAMINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF MINING CLAIMS CONTINUED IN 1960 WITH NEARLY 3/4 MILLION ACRES PROCESSED TO COMPLETION AND THE RIGHT OF MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT ESTABLISHED.

TO DATE THE TOTAL AREA PROCESSED EQUALS 4 1/2 MILLION ACRES.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

EXPANDED NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC DEMAND RESULTED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT OF OVER 5,600 PEOPLE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMERGENCY FIRE FIGHTERS, DURING THE BUSY MONTH OF JULY. BY DECEMBER TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGION DROPPED TO ABOUT 3,100 PEOPLE.

SEVERAL EMPLOYEES IN THE CALIFORNIA REGION GAINED RECOGNITION FOR HIGH-LEVEL PUBLIC SERVICE. SIXTEEN WERE GRANTED CASH AWARDS FOR SUSTAINED SUPERIOR SERVICE, 13 GAINED "OUTSTANDING" PERFORMANCE AWARDS, AND 4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIAL HONOR HAVE BEEN APPROVED.

THE NEW HEALTH BENEFIT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS HAS BEEN A WELCOME AND NEEDED EMPLOYEE BENEFIT. ALMOST ALL PERMANENT PERSONNEL SELECTED ONE OF THE TEN HEALTH PLANS AVAILABLE IN CALIFORNIA. TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY CALIFORNIA REGION EMPLOYEES ARE NOW ENROLLED IN THE VARIOUS HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS.

TWENTY-EIGHT EMPLOYEES RETIRED DURING THE YEAR.

ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM HAZARDOUS WORKING CONDITIONS CONTINUE TO BE A MAJOR CONCERN. POSITIVE SAFETY PROGRAMS ARE IN OPERATION ON ALL UNITS. FREQUENCY OF LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS IS 15 PER MILLION MAN HOURS OF WORK.

OPERATION

THE DIVISION OF OPERATION CONDUCTS THE OVERALL JOB OF PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, WORK LOAD MEASUREMENTS AND PLANNING, MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

PROGRESS CONTINUED IN THE PROGRAMMING AND COMPLETING OF DWELLINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES NEEDED TO HOUSE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

EMPLOYEES THROUGHOUT THE REGION SUBMITTED 220 WORK IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS OF WHICH 55 RECEIVED APPROVAL.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

THE OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY ARE TO FURTHER THE PROTECTION, SOUND MANAGEMENT, AND WISE USE OF NON-FEDERAL FOREST AND PRIMARY WATERSHED LANDS IN CALIFORNIA AND HAWAII.

FOREST SERVICE THROUGH THIS DIVISION PROVIDES COOPERATIVE GUIDANCE, AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

DIRECT ADMINISTRATION OF THE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS IS HANDLED BY THE STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS.

COOPERATIVE FIRE CONTROL

A COOPERATIVE FIRE PROGRAM HAS BEEN CARRIED ON WITH THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SINCE 1919. THE PROGRAM WITH HAWAII STARTED IN 1931.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM ARE TO ASSIST THE STATE AND PRIVATE LANDOWNERS TO PROVIDE THE BASIC LEVEL OF PROTECTION FOR NON-FEDERAL FOREST AND WATERSHED LANDS.

California provides protection on 19,809,991 acres of non-Federal lands under this program. Hawaii is assisted in providing protection on 1,152,000 acres.

Federal funds available for this program in FY 1961 are:

California	$1,144,000
Hawaii	$ 15,600

Rural Fire Defense

Rural fire defense planning is a relatively new activity assigned to the Division of State and Private Forestry. Development of "wildland fire plans" by the States is an outgrowth of the Korean War. The Forest Service was delegated the responsibility of planning for protection of wildlands in a defense emergency. Through National and State committees the Forest Service directs Federal activities, and provides technical guidance to the States in development of plans for this important component of Civil Defense.

Cooperative Forest Management

This project is commonly referred to as the Service Forestry Program. It is designed to help the small forest landowner with technical advice on management of his land for forestry and marketing of forest products.

On-the-ground help under this program is provided by ten service foresters employed by the State of California. (Hawaii has no Cooperative Forest Management Program at present.)

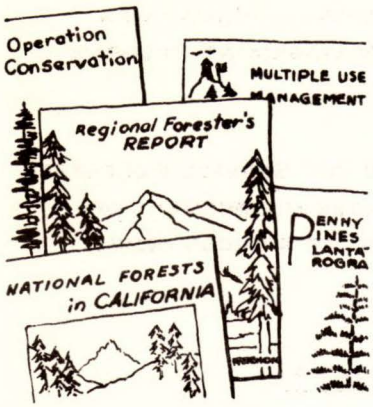
During Fiscal Year 1960 the Service Foresters advised 1,330 people on the management of forest lands which produced a gross income of $1,126,000.

General Forestry Assistance

General Forestry Assistance activities are carried out under a separate annual appropriation administered directly by the Forest Service. Authorization is provided under the basic Agricultural Act.

Technical assistance is given direct to industrial forest landowners, State and other public agencies. The program is handled as a Regional Office project. The overall objective is to maintain and improve continuous production of forest products on industrial, county, State, and other public woodlands. Activities are primarily directed toward encouraging adoption of highly technical methods and techniques of management developed through research which will aid larger owners and other public agencies in better management of their lands.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION



THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE WORKED WITH THE CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, AND OTHER PUBLIC FIRE PREVENTION AGENCIES IN CARRYING OUT THE NATION-WIDE COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA. THIS EDUCATION PROGRAM, AIMED AT PREVENTING MAN-CAUSED FIRES, IS SUPPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS AND THE FOREST SERVICE AND IS SPONSORED BY THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL INCORPORATED, AS A PUBLIC SERVICE. MANY THOUSAND PIECES OF FIRE PREVENTION SMOKEY BEAR MATERIAL WERE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE STATES. IN ADDITION, TV STATIONS WERE SUPPLIED WITH FIRE PREVENTION SPOTS AND RADIO STATIONS WERE PROVIDED WITH RADIO PLATTERS GIVING FIRE PREVENTION SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE PENNY PINES COOPERATIVE PLANTATION PROGRAM NOW IN ITS 19TH YEAR RECEIVED MORE THAN $8,200 DURING 1960. MANY ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS PLANTATION PROGRAM. WE NOW HAVE PLANTATIONS ON 12 OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA.

HIGH INTEREST WAS SHOWN BY NEWSPAPER, RADIO, AND TV INDUSTRIES FOR FOREST FIRE NEWS. INFORMATION OFFICERS WERE TRAINED AND USED ON MAJOR FIRES TO GIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE FOR ACCURATE NEWS COVERAGE OF FOREST FIRES.

FISCAL CONTROL

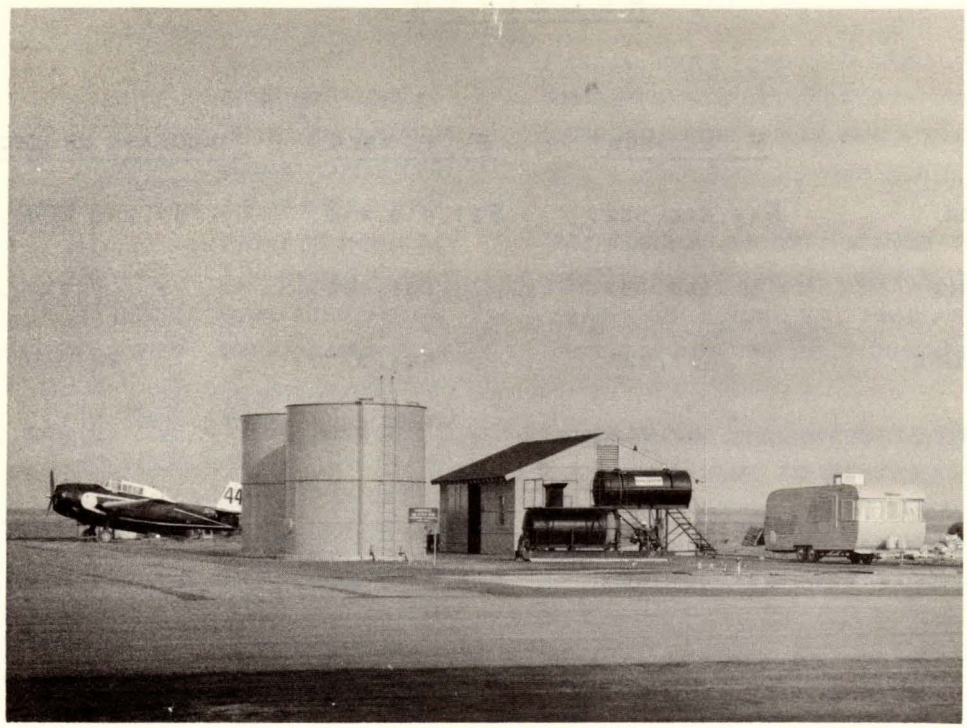
FISCAL YEAR 1960 NATIONAL FORESTS FUND RECEIPTS TOTALED $22,871,722.00, THE LARGEST RECEIPTS IN THE HISTORY OF REGION 5.

THE TABULATION ON THE NEXT PAGE SHOWS RECEIPTS BY TYPE OF USE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960 AS WELL AS RECEIPTS FOR THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.

TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS IS PAID TO STATES FOR SCHOOLS AND ROADS WITHIN COUNTIES HAVING NATIONAL FOREST LAND. IN FISCAL YEAR 1960 THIS AMOUNTED TO $5,702,052 TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, $2,037 TO THE STATE OF NEVADA, AND $13,841 TO THE STATE OF OREGON.

RECEIPTS

	F. Y. 1959	F. Y. 1960	Increase or Decrease
Timber	$14,626,552.	$21,910,416.	$7,283,864.
Grazing	269,257.	261,306.	- 7,951.
Land Use	657,228.	681,577.	24,349.
Power	37,626.	18,423.	- 19,203.
Total Region 5	$15,590,663	$22,871,722	$7,281,059



A MODERNIZED AIR ATTACK BASE INCLUDES STORAGE TANK, MIXING TANKS, STORAGE SHED, LOADING FACILITIES AND CREW QUARTERS.

PICNIC TIME

WILDERNESS
AREA

WOOD
FOR
AMERICA'S
STRENGTH

MEADOW
AND
FOREST

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO